# URBAN RAT SURVEYS

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# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service
Center for Disease Control,
Bureau of State Services
Environmental Health Services Division
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



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# INTRODUCTION

The exterior urban rat survey provides information on rat infestations and the housing and premises sanitation deficiencies favoring rat populations. It fulfills a basic requirement in every rat control program, the need for knowledge of conditions in the community served by the program. The necessity for a rat control program and the directions it must take are determined from survey results. The survey and subsequent periodic resurveys also provide the bases for later evaluation of program progress. Surveys also contribute detailed information for use in television and radio programs, newspaper articles, brochures, posters, exhibits, and personal contacts, to inform the public of community environmental problems and developments.

There are three distinct phases in an urban rat survey: (1) inspection of residential areas to record rat infestations and other environmental deficiencies; (2) preparation of maps, graphs, and tables to summarize results; and (3) preparation of a report that gives an analysis of the deficiencies found in the urban environment, together with recommendations for improvement.

This guide is for classroom use and for the field training of inspectors who serve in community rodent-control programs. It also serves as a reference on survey techniques and the preparation of reports and maps. However, an urban rat survey is not an end in itself, and should not be undertaken unless the findings will be used to meet the needs of a community.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN RAT SURVEYS

The survey is the data-gather phase of program planning. It is also an opportunity to tell the public about the program through contacts made while the survey teams inspect the premises. An analysis of survey results will show the extent and severity of rat infestations and causative conditions and delineate the program needs, as well as the progress made since a previous survey. Personnel, material, and equipment requirements for a comprehensive rat control program can be determined from base data obtained by the survey. Survey procedures and forms must be standardized in order to obtain valid information which can be used for evaluative purposes as well as for planning.

The urban rat survey involves an exterior inspection of premises to record significant data such as rat signs, the presence of rat entries to homes, and the incidence of environmental deficiences that provide food and harborage to rats. Although the Norway rat (the primary domestic rodent) is essentially a burrowing animal that lives out-of-doors, it will enter homes if openings exist and the odors of food attract it. Whenever the rats find suitable food, water and harborage, they become established and reproduce rapidly. Interior inspections may be made during the operational phase of a rat control program after the exterior infestation has been delimited, and the target areas established.

Only two forms are required for an urban rat survey, a block record for use during the field inspection, and a summary form for tabulations made in the office. The forms, "Block Record — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey", and "Summary — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey" are discussed in this handbook. These forms may be modified to serve the precise needs of local programs, but it is essential that blocks and premises be used as units for reporting.

Although simple check marks on the forms suffice to indicate the presence of deficiencies on premises, some programs use a code to record more detailed information. Such a code is furnished in this handbook as an alternative to the check system. The two survey forms will provide sufficient data for planning and conducting the various functions of a rodent-control and environmental community improvement program, including rat killing. refuse handling, improvements in housing. maintenance of vacant lots, elimination of dilapidated outbuildings and the removal of junk automobiles and appliances, as well as other necessary local improvements.

# BASIC UNITS IN THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

For planning, operating, and reporting purposes, all rat control programs use basic geographic units, such as the following:

Premises – for recording existing conditions. A
premises may consist of an individual residence
and its surroundings, whether a row house or a
detached home. A duplex house or a large
apartment building and its surroundings is
considered as a premises, as it is usually under

one ownership and situated on one plot of land. The same criteria apply to a business premises with a major building and other structures. In the case of larger aggregations, such as several apartment buildings under one ownership or several ownerships, each major numbered building and its surroundings comprise a separate premises.

- 2. Block for classifying conditions. A block is ordinarily bounded by four streets, but some blocks are bounded by only three or less, or may be irregular in form. In some cases, imaginary bounds must be set for the block, conforming to prevailing block sizes.
- 3. Census tract useful as a large unit for planning and operating a program. (Some rat control projects use zones, wards, elementary school, or health districts for this purpose.)
- 4. Target area the operational territory of the program. Large cities may have several target areas operated as separate units. Other target areas may be designated for operation at a future date.
- 5. City or county the largest unit, if the project has been activated throughout the city or county. Some projects perform services on a complaint basis throughout the city or county. Evaluation surveys, however, are ordinarily confined to the operational target areas, except for the inspection of fringe areas, where conditions may be compared to those in operational areas.

The premises is the basic unit for reporting infestation rates and for evaluating environmental deficiencies. It is also the unit for reporting rat killing, informational contacts, and enforcement activities.

The block is a convenient unit for defining progress, as rat-free blocks can be shown graphically on maps and listed in tabular reports. Baiting and other activities are carried out on all infested premises in a city block, and the reports filed according to block number. A block is reported as infested as long as any active rat signs exist on a single premises.

#### SAMPLE VS. COMPREHENSIVE SURVEYS

The sample survey entails the inspection of a randomly selected sample of the premises in the proposed or actual target area. The survey is used to

determine the need for a rat control program, or to evaluate the progress made by an operating program. The method described in this manual for making a sample survey is not designed for city-wide application. It is, rather, intended for use in the usual, more realistic situation whereby potential target areas are identified prior to making a baseline survey. Potential target areas are generally identified through existing knowledge as to the location of rat complaints, ratbites, deteriorating housing, and related indicators. In certain instances, it may be deemed necessary (given a widely dispersed infestation or many pockets of infestation throughout a community), as well as appropriate from a current and future resource standpoint, to undertake a city-wide sample survey. If so, statistical advice should be sought so that the city-wide sample survey can be designed in accordance with local conditions.

A comprehensive survey involves the inspection of all premises in the target area. This type of survey requires much more manpower than does a representative sample survey. Comprehensive surveys, if necessary, are usually made during the operational phase of a program and are tied in with public education, rat killing and code enforcement activities, as well as with neighborhood cleanups.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Urban rat surveys are made by two-man teams, with the most qualified person recording the data and making decisions concerning field findings. The other person makes contacts with residents and helps with the inspection. Team leaders for sample surveys are usually experienced rodent control specialists or other competent personnel. Most comprehensive surveys are made by well-trained personnel under adequate supervision. One supervisor can work with three or four teams, providing guidance and transportation.

At least three to five days of classroom and field training are required for inspectors in order that their findings may be valid and their reporting comparable.

A good team should inspect the exterior of 90 to 110 premises per day in areas of multiple housing, small lots and alleys. In this case, the time spent in public contacts can be kept to a minimum. However, at the other end of the scale, only 50 to 60 premises may be inspected per team-day in areas with large lots, no alleys and inaccessible backyards. In this type of neighborhood, permission for entry to the

premises must be obtained prior to inspection as the people are accustomed to privacy and resent intrusion into their properties unless they understand the purpose of the inspections.

#### SURVEY PROCEDURES

The urban rat survey requires:

- Preparation planning the operation, recruiting and training staff, and organizing for effective supervision. Provisions should be made for arm bands, identification cards or buttons, or distinctive uniforms to identify personnel employed in the program.
- 2. Notification using the various news media and personal visits to inform the public in advance about the survey and its importance to their city.
- 3. Inspection inspecting the premises in residential areas and recording data on the survey form.
- 4. Analysis tabulating survey findings, analyzing the data, taking photographs to illustrate the report and preparing a report with recommendations supported by tables, graphs, and maps.

#### SAMPLE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A map, survey forms, and a complete list of blocks or premises are the major materials required to initiate a sample survey. Whether premises or blocks are listed, each unit must be clearly defined and given a number so that it can be unambiguously identified on the map. Due to expected variations in "block" configurations, a decision must be reached as to what constitutes a block for survey purposes, and all field personnel must be made aware of the definition.

The simplest and usually most desirable method for selecting the sample to be surveyed involves surveying *all* premises in a randomly selected number of blocks. The procedure for this is as follows:

- 1. Determine as closely as possible the number of blocks and the number of premises within the area(s) to be surveyed.
- 2. The number of premises which will have to be inspected in order to insure accurate results is then obtained from the table below:

If the target area(s) contain	Minimum number of premises will have to be
10,000 or more premises	500
Between 3,000 and 10,000 premises	450
Less than 3,000 premises	435

NOTE: It is vitally important that sample sizes adhere to these minimum standards, because reliability of the survey results depends upon them.

3. Divide the number of blocks in the entire target area(s) into the estimated number of premises.

Example:  $\frac{20,000 \text{ premises}}{1,000 \text{ blocks}} = \frac{20 \text{ premises per}}{\text{block}}$ 

This figure represents the average number of premises per block in the target area(s).

4. Determine the number of blocks to be selected so that a sufficient number of premises (as obtained from the table above) will be surveyed.

Example: If it has been determined that it will be necessary to inspect at least 500 premises, and your target area(s) contain an average of 20 premises per block, then 25 blocks will have to be completely surveyed.

 $\frac{500 \text{ premises needed}}{20 \text{ (average premises per block)}} = 25 \text{ blocks}$ 

- 5. Select the 25 blocks by using a table of random numbers, each number representing a specific, numbered block. A table along with directions for its use appears in the appendix.
- 6. It is very important, using this method, that *every* premises on a selected block be inspected, where at all possible, even if this requires repeat visits to the block.

Another, usually more difficult method for selecting sample premises, involves randomly choosing the required number of premises directly from a complete list of premises in the target area(s).

It is usually difficult to obtain a complete listing of premises. Moreover, the method calls for the arduous task of assigning each and every premises a number, along with identifying each one on a map.

#### SURVEY CREWS AND EQUIPMENT

Block surveys are made by two-man teams in order to facilitate contacts with householders while inspecting the premises in a minimum amount of time. Each team should carry lead pencils, a clipboard and a supply of the form, "Block Record — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey". It may be desirable to carry a flashlight and dog repellent. If a recording code is to be used, a copy should be taped to the clipboard for easy reference. Survey teams often distribute educational pamphlets while making surveys, in order to inform householders about the program objectives. The supervisor directs the survey and checks all completed block forms for accuracy.

#### **PREMISES INSPECTION**

Before leaving the office, the foreman assigns the blocks for his teams to inspect and makes certain that each team has the necessary supplies. To avoid delays, teams are assigned several blocks, and are taken to the first block to be inspected. The foreman must remain in the immediate area in order to contact his men frequently, to evaluate their work, and to give them encouragement and support when needed. His assistance may be needed to obtain permission to enter premises where the inspectors have been refused entry.

It is good practice for the supervisor to fill out the upper portion of the inspection form in the office prior to making assignments. The exact location of a block is indicated by writing the names of the streets that bound the block in the small block diagram on the upper left portion of the form. An assignment chart kept in the office keeps the supervisory staff informed of the locations of the teams and their daily progress.

It is best to standardize the corner of the block where the inspection will be started. From this corner, the inspectors proceed clockwise around the block, inspecting each premises in order. The two men of a team may work together on an inspection, or if both are well experienced, they may inspect alternate premises and yet be available to furnish assistance to each other.

Each premises is approached from the front or back sidewalk, and is not usually entered by crossing yards. The inspector goes directly to the door where he contacts a responsible adult to obtain permission for the inspection. He may hand the householder a brochure explaining the program, which will supplement his brief explanation of the program and its purpose. Usually only two or three minutes are to communicate effectively householders. In many cases the occupant will want to join in surveying the premises and this should be encouraged. It offers the inspector an opportunity to praise him for the good aspects of the premises, such as a clean yard, and to call attention to rat signs or other sanitation deficiencies.

The inspector should be business-like, courteous, friendly, and helpful to occupants. This will enhance the reputation of the department he serves. In some areas, especially in apartment districts, personal contacts may be kept to a minimum and premises can be entered either from the sidewalk or from the alley. This is particularly true when inspectors wear distinctive uniforms or large buttons to establish their identity with the program.

After receiving permission to inspect, the team proceeds around the yard, observing deficiencies and recording them on the survey form. Rat signs must be observed at close range in order to determine that a premises is *currently* infested. (Rat signs are discussed in detail in the guide, "Control of Domestic Rats and Mice".) In particular, inspectors should look for active rat runs or burrows in the yard, rat entries into buildings, burrows under walls or in ditch banks, fresh rat damage, rat feces in outbuildings, and other evidences of current rat infestation.

Under special circumstances, such as an investigation of a ratbite, inspectors, after securing permission, enter buildings to determine if there are interior infestations (the term "interior infestations" is applied only to main buildings and not to sheds or other outbuildings). The inspector may check all rooms for rat signs, but should remember that kitchens, closets, bathrooms, and basements are especially attractive to rats. The residents are often very helpful in providing information on a rat infestation, although they may confuse rats with mice.

In some communities, the interior rat population may be independent of, and may constitute a greater problem than the exterior population. If this situation does exist, surveys should be made to provide information on the extent of interior infestation. Progress should be made in reducing it, along with progress toward eliminating rat entries.

Before leaving each premises, the inspector checks his form to make certain that all items have been completed. There will be instances where people will refuse permission to inspect. These refusals should be noted on the report form, and the cases referred to the foreman for further action. In other instances, there will be no responsible adult at home to grant permission for inspection. In such cases, whether to make an inspection then, or wait until a later date, is determined by the policy of the department.

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE BLOCK RECORD FORM

The form, "Block Record — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey", (Figure 1) is used for recording premises information and deficiencies in sanitation for each premises in a city block. Although the form has spaces for only 16 premises, two or more forms can be used if a larger sample of premises is desired, entering the page number at the top of the sheet, such as "page 1 of 2".

Completed block records (Figure 1) should be checked and initialed by the field supervisors before they are turned in to the reports clerk for tabulation and filing. The clerk totals all columns on each block survey form and enters each block total on a single line of the "Summary — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey" (Figure 2). The summary form is used in evaluating progress and preparing maps, and for quarterly reports.

#### PREMISES ADDRESS

As the inspector proceeds clockwise around the block each street address is written in the left column. A vacant lot is entered as "Vacant Lot" with no street number assigned (Figure 1). While writing in the addresses, other data may be entered on the form, such as the number of dwelling units, rat infestations, and causative conditions noted in the front yard.

#### PREMISES INFORMATION

Column 1 - Residential. Each premises must fall into one of four categories: "Residential", "Business and Residential", "Business", or "Vacant Lot". A home, even a converted store

being used only as housing, is indicated by checking the "Residential" column.

Column 2 — Business and Residential. If a premises is used for both business and residential purposes (either in a single building, or in more than one building on a single lot), this column is checked (1).

Column 3 — Business. This column is checked if the premises is used only for business purposes, or for other non-residential purposes, such as a church, clubhouse, or school. The type of premises, such as "School" may be written in the address column also. Some programs may wish to use a code for recording public properties, clubs, or churches.

Column 4 — Vacant Lot. A lot with no structure on it, other than possibly a shed, or the remains of a demolished house, is entered by checking this column. A commercial parking lot would, however, be checked in Column 3 as a business.

**NOTE**: Only one of the first four columns should be checked.

Column 5 — Food Business. If food is processed, stored, or regularly served or dispensed on a premises, both this column and Column 3 or 2 are checked.

Column 6 - Vacant. A check in this column indicates that the main building on the premises is not in use. This applies whether or not the building is temporarily vacant, or is boarded up and scheduled for demolition.

Column 7 — Dwelling Units. The number of mailboxes, meters, or doorbells may be counted, or an inquiry made of an occupant may be used to determine the number of dwelling units in a premises. The premises may have more than one occupied building on a single lot. The number of dwelling units is recorded in Column 7 for residential and combined business and residential properties. If the residence is vacant and should be demolished, place an "X" in this column as it has no usable dwelling units.

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# **BLOCK RECORD - EXTERIOR SANTITATION AND RAT SURVEY**

Page \_\_\_\_of Census Tract 117 60

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Figure 2

## SUMMARY - EXTERIOR SANITATION AND BAT SUBVEY

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#### RAT FOOD

These three columns are of the utmost importance, for rats must be denied food in order to make *permanent* rat control possible.

Proper refuse storage is possible only through use of containers of adequate construction, size, and number. In carrying out rat surveys, the following nationally accepted public health standards for refuse storage are recommended.

# 1. Approved Refuse Storage

- a. Refuse cans should be (1) water-tight; (2) provided with tight-fitting lids; (3) rust resistant; (4) structurally strong; (5) easily fitted, emptied and cleaned; (6) 5-32 gallons in size; (7) furnished with side handles or bail.
- b. Galvanized metal or heavy plastic containers meet the guidelines under a. above.
- c. Cardboard boxes used for yard trash and regularly collected are acceptable.
- d. Plastic or moisture-resistant paper bags used for household refuse, properly tied and intact, placed at the curb or alley for household refuse on collection day are acceptable.
- 2. Plastic refuse bags are widely and increasingly used as liners in standard 20-gallon refuse containers, required by many building managers for refuse placed in bulk containers and used by many residents for yard trash. Caution should be observed in assessing unapproved refuse storage deficiencies when securely tied and intact plastic bags are observed at the official storage site for collection.

In making your judgment on properly managed bags, you should:

- a. Be completely familiar with scheduled refuse collection days in the block being surveyed.
- b. Observe whether the storage site contains both standard refuse containers plus bags or whether plastic bags appear to be the sole containers for storing household refuse.

They are not approved for overnight storage outdoors when nocturnally active rats or other animals can easily gain access to them. They are acceptable when placed outside for collection the same day.

#### Column 1 - Unapproved Refuse Storage

Check this column if any household garbage, rubbish, or other refuse is not stored in approved containers with tight-fitting lids. Approved containers may be of a size between 20 and 32 gallons or they may be large, modern, metal, bulk containers. Metal or high-grade plastic containers are acceptable. Yard trash and other inedible materials, when properly placed in plastic or paper bags, securely tied and regularly collected, are approved. Yard trash, when placed in cardboard boxes and regularly collected, is acceptable.

Check this column if any of the following conditions are observed:

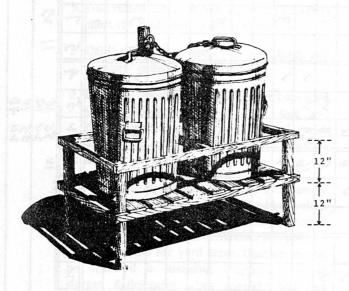
- a. Container not reasonably rat-tight and fly-tight.
- b. A 55-gallon drum.
- c. A non-standard metal or cardboard container except when regularly collected and used for yard trash only.
- d. A bin or stationary receptacle for the storage of refuse.
- e. Insufficient in size or number for the amount of refuse.
- f. Overflowing, or the cover is off the receptacle.
- g. On a platform on the ground, or with a shallow space, offering harborage to rats and possibly hiding scraps of food spilled from the container.
- h. Refuse has been burned, or
- i. Refuse is scattered (including garbage and rubbish, such as cans and bottles).

At some projects, more precise information is obtained by using symbols, instead of a check mark, for recording deficiencies, as illustrated in Figure 3. These symbols are:

- C Refuse container is not rat-tight and reasonably fly-tight because of damage to can or cover. Household refuse in plastic or water-resistant paper bags, properly placed at the curb or alley on the day of collection is acceptable.
- U Refuse container is not rat-tight or reasonably fly-tight because of improper utilization such as over-filling or leaving the cover off.
- D 55-gallon *drums*, or smaller metal or cardboard drums.

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- B Refuse being burned.
- R Bins or other stationary receptacles in use for refuse storage.
- S Scattered small refuse which should be in approved refuse containers. This includes bottles, cans, and package materials which formerly contained food or drink. Do not report these small items under "Other Large Rubbish".
- N Insufficient number or size of containers.
- P Platform under refuse containers, with a shallow space offering harborage to rats and possibly hiding scraps of food spilled from refuse containers.



#### Column 2 - Exposed Garbage

Check this column if the observed refuse storage practices make garbage available to rats. There are many cases where *rubbish* items and other factors cause the premises to be checked for "Unapproved Refuse Storage", but *garbage* may not be available to rats. The following conditions are designated as exposed garbage:

- a. Garbage container is not rat-tight (space between container and lid is greater than ½ inch and is used for the storage of garbage).
- b. Open refuse containers have garbage available to rats.

c. Garbage scattered on the ground is available to rats or if plastic bags containing household refuse, particularly garbage, are ripped, are not properly tied, or obviously have been lying uncollected for more than one day. Beer cans, soft drink bottles and old food cans and jars do not constitute rat food. Note — Growing vegetables and fruits are not to be recorded as "Exposed Garbage". Any premises marked for "Exposed Garbage" should also be marked for "Unapproved Refuse Storage".

#### Column 3 - Animal Food

Check if uneaten animal food is exposed outdoors or is in an outbuilding accessible to rats. In the case of dog pens, check only if uneaten food is present. Garbage is not recorded as animal food, but only in the columns for unapproved refuse storage and exposed garbage.

#### **RAT HARBORAGE**

There are seven survey items in this section which are important in providing harborage to rats. A check in any column is made *only* if, in the judgment of the inspector, a significant rat harborage condition is evident. On some surveys, it may be desirable to quantify the harborage present by using figures to indicate the number of abandoned vehicles and appliances, and the number of cubic yards of other large rubbish and lumber on the ground. This would be helpful in (1) estimating quantities to be handled during cleanups, and (2) measuring progress in reducing the amount of harborage present.

## Column 1 - Abandoned Vehicles

Check this column if vehicles are in the yard or in the adjoining street or alley. If the number of vehicles is desired, enter the number instead of a check mark. A vehicle is considered to be abandoned if the license tag is not current, if major parts are missing, or if high grass and weeds are growing around it. Abandoned vehicles observed in rat-accessible garages are also recorded by a check or a number. The total at the bottom of the form represents the number of premises with abandoned vehicles. The total number of vehicles may be entered below as in Figure 3.

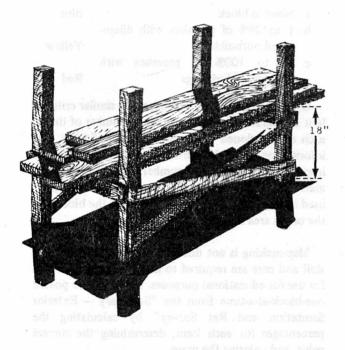
#### Column 2 - Abandoned Appliances

Check this column if appliances (such as a refrigerator, stove, or washing machine) are stored in the yard or in a dilapidated outbuilding. As with

automobiles, only one check mark is made despite the number of items. The survey ordinarily shows the number of premises with these deficiencies, not the number of cars or appliances. The number of appliances may be entered in the column instead of using a check mark. However, total the premises with abandoned appliances at the bottom of the form, and total the number of appliances below as in Figure 3.

#### Column 3 - Lumber on Ground

Check this column if a significant amount of lumber or firewood (covering one square yard or more) is not stacked at least 12 inches off the ground. Do not record a few scattered pieces of lumber. Lumber left on the ground as a result of recent building construction or demolition and subject to early removal is not reported as a deficiency. If the amount is to be quantified, estimate the number of cubic yards to the nearest whole number.



#### Column 4 — Other Large Rubbish

Check this column if there are other discarded items of rubbish which are too large or otherwise not suitable for storage in approved refuse containers and which would provide good harborage for rats. This includes tires, large cans and drums, tree limbs, rubble, furniture, doors, and other large items not listed in other columns. If the amount is to be quantified, estimate the number of cubic yards to the nearest whole number.

#### Column 5 - Outbuildings

Check this column only if buildings are dilapidated, or otherwise provide significant rat harborage. A tight, well-maintained building or open shed would not be reported. Appliances, lumber or large rubbish in an open shed would be reported if they furnish harborage.

#### Column 6 - Board Fences and Walls

Check this column if dilapidated board fences or walls furnish harborage for rats.

#### Column 7 - Weeds and Grass

Check this column if weeds or grass are more than 12 inches high and sufficiently thick to hide refuse and provide cover for rats. Brush and unkempt shrubbery that furnish temporary rat harborage are deficiencies.

#### **ACTIVE RAT SIGNS**

#### Column 1 - Exterior and/or Interior

Check these columns if fresh rat signs are observed during the exterior or interior inspection. Active rat signs usually will be one or more of the following:

- 1. Rat burrows active burrows (without cobwebs or other blockage);
- 2. Rat tracks fresh foot tracks or tail marks;
- 3. Feces fresh feces are dark and soft; old feces are hard or gray and brittle;
- 4. Gnawing if fresh;
- 5. Live or dead rat positive evidence if alive or if carcass is not old and desiccated;
- Rat runs those currently well traveled (rat runs usually lead to food sources, water and harborage);
- 7. Rub marks if fresh they are black, soft, and greasy; and
- Rat hairs, which are often found on rub marks at entries to houses.

#### Column 2 - Sewers on Premises

The purpose of this column is to obtain data useful for evaluating the importance of sewer infestations. Check this column if there are active signs which indicate that rats are traveling between the premises sewer system and exterior portions of the premises. *Positive* evidence could be active

burrows located near catch basins or broken sewer pipes, or fresh rub marks on broken downspouts. If Column 2 is checked, Column 1 will always be checked also as this is another exterior rat sign.

#### POTENTIAL RAT ENTRIES

The two columns in this section are designed for recording the need for rat stoppage work to prevent rats from entering structures, and for rat stoppage work needed to prevent rats living or traveling in sewers from gaining access to the exterior of premises.

#### Column 1 - Structural

Check this column if there is an actual or potential rat entry to the home within four feet of the ground or other low horizontal surfaces. If the rat entry is definitely active, put a check in the "Exterior Rat Signs" column also.

#### Column 2 - Sewers on Premises

Check this column if there are holes, or breaks, in sewer pipes or storm water drains which could permit a rat to travel between the yard and the sewer system, but there are not active sewer rat signs.

#### REMARKS

This space, and the back of the form, may be used for explaining items checked above, or for furnishing additional data concerning important deficiencies.

#### MAPPING

An attractive wall map of the city or target area should be appropriately marked to record program progress. The map is posted daily from the form "Summary — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey". The following criteria may be used for preparing maps:

# MAPS OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Man of Rat Infectation

ap .	or real intestation	
a.	0 to 2% of premises infested	Blue
b.	3 to 6% of premises infested	Yellow
c.	7 to 25% of premises infested	Green
d.	26 to 100% of premises infested	Red

#### Map of Refuse Storage

a.	0 to 30% of premises deficient	Blue
b.	31 to 60% of premises deficient	Yellow
c.	61 to 100% of premises deficient	Red

#### Map of Exposed Garbage

a.	0 to 15% of premises deficient	Blue
b.	16 to 30% of premises deficient	Yellow
c.	31 to 100% of premises deficient	Red

#### Map of Abandoned Automobiles or Appliances

a.	None in block	Blue
b.	Less than 10% of premises with	
	abandoned automobiles or	
	appliances	Yellow
c.	10 to 100% of premises with	
	abandoned automobiles or appli-	
	ances	Red

#### Map of Dilapidated Outbuildings

a.	No	ne in	block				Blue
b.			-		ises with o	lilapi-	\$7.11
	date	ed or	utbuildi	ngs	* 1		Yellow
c.	25	to	100%	of	premises	with	
	dila	pida	ted buil	ding	S		Red

Other maps may be prepared, using similar criteria. If it is desirable to know the actual number of items, such as abandoned automobiles and appliances, this information must be obtained during the original inspection by entering a number, instead of a check mark on the block record. These data may then be used in tabulations or entered as dots in the blocks on the target area map.

Map-making is not difficult, although considerable skill and care are required to make high-quality maps for use for educational purposes. The maps are posted one-block-at-a-time from the "Summary — Exterior Sanitation and Rat Survey" by calculating the percentages for each item, determining the correct color, and coloring the maps.

The map color for each block is determined by computing the premises index for each deficiency. The *premises index* for a block is computed as follows for the rat infestation map:

No. of rat-infested premises in block X 100 / Total premises in block = Premises index

The premises index for a larger area, such as a census tract, zone, or target area is computed in the same way, as follows:

Color

No. of rat-infested premises in area X 100 / Total number of premises inspected = Premises index

Entire census tracts, zones, elementary school districts, or wards may be used as units in preparing this map. Each relatively large area has a single color. In addition to being more attractive than a map with individual blocks colored, this map simplifies the discussion of problem areas rather than problem blocks.

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The survey is an important means for providing

the entire project with information about the target areas and their challenging problems, and with a better understanding of the needs of people. The inspectors' duties provide them with unusual opportunities for expressing their genuine interests in the health and happiness of others.

This handbook was produced to serve as a basis for marking valid surveys and resurveys. Standardization is needed to provide data that are meaningful and comparable from year to year. However, the survey is only a framework for an activity which requires the devoted services of many people who derive satisfaction from improving their communities.

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## APPENDIX

# Selecting a Random Sample

Suppose that we have a finite population from which we wish to draw random sample of N elements. A method of doing this would be to assign a number to each number of the population, put a set of numbered tags corresponding to the elements into a box, shake the box and then draw N tags from it. The numbers on these N tags would correspond to the elements to be selected. This method could be satisfactory but would require considerable labor in preparing the tags.

One can avoid preparing the numbered tags by use of a table of random numbers. Such a table consists of numbers chosen in a fashion similar to drawing numbered tags out of a box. This table is so made that all numbers 0, 1, . . . , 9 appear with approximately the same frequency. By combining numbers in pairs we have the numbers from 00 to 99. By combining the numbers three at a time we have numbers from 000 to 999, etc. Table 1 is a table of random numbers which can be used to select a random sample, The starting point in the table should be selected randomly. One way is to close one's eyes and place a finger on a page of the table.

Suppose one wishes to select at random 20 blocks from a total population of 427 blocks in the area to be surveyed. First, assign the numbers 1 through 427 to the 427 blocks using a map of the area so that each block is clearly defined. Since 427 is a three-place

number, three columns in the table are combined and read together. If it were a two-place number, two columns in the table would be combined and read, if a four-place number four columns would be combined and read, etc. (A column is a single list of vertical numbers. In this table they are grouped in pairs.) Select a starting point on the table randomly. If the number at the starting point is 427 or less, select the block having that number. If the number of the starting point is greater, continue down the column until a number 427 or less is reached and select the block having that number. In either case, continue down the column and, if necessary, down the adjoining columns until 20 different numbers 427 or less have been located corresponding to the 20 blocks which are selected. Any number over 427 is ignored since there are only 427 blocks in the total population to be surveyed. If the same number 427 or less is encountered more than once, it does not matter. Continue until 20 different blocks are selected.

The following example, assuming 20 blocks to be chosen out of a total population of 427 blocks, illustrates the selection process. Suppose the randomly chosen starting point is the number formed by vertical columns 25, 26 and 27 in the 28th horizontal row of the 3rd page of random numbers (Page 18). This number is 724. Continuing down the column one comes to the number 081. The block designated as block 81 would be the first block chosen. Other blocks chosen would include 361, 373, 61, 164, 224, 118, 300, 9, 140, 38, 401, 225, 233, 328, 5, 184, 117, 376 and 114. The last 9 blocks chosen are found in the numbers formed by combining columns 28, 29 and 30 on the page.

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73 07 31	96 78 95	93 63 77	81 19 84	56 57 98	26 49 00	91 25 97
55 38 86	81 02 24	41 55 37	14 04 63	99 10 03	94 94 77	94 91 30
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23 56 49	22 28 86	84 56 54	14 78 88	52 74 08	57 96 64	79 61 29
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64	87	56	62	65	43	69	82	06	87	67	08	90	06	62	68	43	65	34	71	66
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62	55	15	68	43	66	03	01	60	13	74	07	79	50	21	71	67	26	34	58	59
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